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骨欠損部及び骨空隙部充塡材

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#### 眲 揺

- 1. 発明の名称 骨欠損部及び骨空隙部充填材
- 2. 特許請求の範囲

ヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を主成分として 含む充填材を、コンドロイチン硫酸塩含有水溶 被により、流動状態又は可塑状態としてなるこ とを特徴とする骨欠損部及び骨空放部充壌材。

3、発明の詳細な説明

<産業上の利用分野>

太禁明は、廃料及び歯科分野において生ずる骨 欠損部及び骨空隙部に充填し、新生骨の形成を促 し、且つ損傷箇所の治療を促進することが可能な 骨欠損部及び骨空隙部充填材に関する。

く従来の技術>

従来結晶子の大きさが50Å~10 p m のヒド ロキシアパタイトを骨欠損部及び骨空隙部充填材 に充填して骨組織と一体化させる骨欠損部及び骨 空隙部充填材は公知である(例えば、同一出顧人 の特闘昭56-54841号公報)。更に、骨欠 損部及び骨空骸部並びに骨吸収部に最短径 0.1

~3.0㎜、且つ比表面積形状係数々が6.3~ 15であるヒドロキシアパタイトを充填する充填 材も公知である(例えば、同一出顧人の特開昭6 1-20558身公報)。これらの公知の骨欠損 部及び骨空隙部充填材中に使用されるヒドロキシ アパタイトは生体製和性に優れており、不定形状 の骨欠損部及び骨空酸部への充填材としては、前 記のような粉状又は粒状のヒドロキシアパタイト が最適である。

しかしながら、粉状又は粒状のヒドロキシアパ タイトは、圧密を行った場合でも、圧密後、形状 が保持されない場合があり、手術後2~3週間が 経過して切開部位の周囲に骨組織が生成して固定 する以前に、切開した部位から充填物の漏出が起 こって、充填部位の治療を遅らせる場合がある。 このように、充填した圧密ヒドロキシアパタイト 粉末又は粒子の形状を初期の形状に保持すること は、治療の促進上種めて重要である。

また、これらの粉末状又は粒状のヒドロキシア パタイトは、道常生理食塩水等と混合することに より、途動状態又は可塑状態で用いられることが知られている。しかし単に生理食塩水と混合するだけでは、混合時の操作性及び充填の際の取扱が困難であり、更には狭い笹所又は複雑な形状の場所の領々まで、確実に且つ緊密に充填することが難しいという欠点がある。

#### <発明が解決しようとする課題>

従って、本発明の目的は、栃俵の初期における 形状保持性が優れた、ヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒 体を含有する骨欠損部及び骨空腺部充填材を提供 することにある。

本発明の別の目的は、特後の充填材の輸出を防止し得る。ヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を含有する骨欠損部及び骨空隙部充填材を提供することにある。

本発明の更に別の目的は、構時においてヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒体の取扱を容易にし、且つ狭い箇所又は複雑な形状の箇所であっても、緊密に関々まで充填することが可能な骨欠損部及び骨空酸部充填材を提供することにある。

酸カルシウム、第4リン酸カルシウム、アルミナ、 蜜化ケイ素等の他のセラミックス粉粒体を含有さ せることもできる。また充填材に又線造影性、抗 菌性を付与するために、例えば破酸パリウム、塩 基性炭酸ピスマス等の又線造影剤、ヨードホルム、 クロルヘキシジン等の抗菌剤を含有させることも できる。

#### <課題を解決するための手段>

本発明によれば、ヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を主成分として含む充填材を、コンドロイチン機酸塩含有水溶液により、流動状態又は可塑状態としてなることを特徴とする骨欠根部及び骨空酸部充填材が提供される。

以下本発明を更に詳細に説明する。

本発明の骨欠損部及び骨空腺部充水がタイト粉粒において、 主成分として含有するとドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を用いるとドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を用いると、 ができ、例えば動物の骨を焼成して骨た骨灰、 ができ、例えば動物の骨を焼成して骨た骨成された。 かできる。またとドロキシアパタイト粉粒体のお話との たできる。またとドロキシアパタイト粉粒体の を動物のは、 を動物のは、 を動物のではないが できる。またとドロキシアパタイト粉粒体の を動せない。 型状態とすることができる範囲であれば特に限定 されるものではない。 更に応じて何えばと イト粉粒体、 の多孔質体、 焼給体、 の多孔質体、 焼給体、 の多孔質体、 焼給体、 の多孔質体、

本発明において、前記コンドロイチン破機塩含有水溶液中のコンドロイチン破酸塩の配合割合は、水溶液に対して、1~40重量%、特に好ましくは5~30重量%の範囲であるのが望ましい。前記配合割合が、1重量%未満の場合、骨及び歯に対する接着性が低下し、また40重量%を超える場合には、水溶液の粘度が増大し、ヒドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を主成分とする充填材を淀粉状態又は可摂状態とする操作性が減くなるので好まし

くない。また前記コンドロイチン侵敗塩以外に、 前記充筑材を流動状態又は可塑状態とする際の操 作性及び充填材の関れ性を向上させるために、必 変に応じてプロピレングリコール、ポリエチレン グリコール、ポリビニルアルコール、メチルセル ロース、カルボキシメチルセルロース等の界面活 性和及び/又はグリセリン等の潤滑剤等を含有さ せることもできる。

を防止することができ、更には充填物自体が骨及び歯と接着可能であるために、治癒の促進が期待できる。

#### く実施例>

以下本発明を実施例及び比較例により更に詳細 に説明するが、本発明はこれらに限定されるもの ではない。

#### <u>実施例1</u>

 ない。

本発明の骨欠損部及び骨空酸部充填材を調製するには、前記にドロキシアパタイト粉粒体を主成分とする充填材に、コンドロイチン硫酸塩含有水溶液を添加し、粉粒体が飛散して生体の感部以外の部分に付着しないように流動状態又は可塑状態とすることにより得ることができる。また、使用に整しては、骨欠損部及び骨空酸部に、単に入する方法等によって、複雑な形状の箇所の隔々までも緊密に充填することができる。

#### く発明の効果>

を示した。

#### 実施例2

粒径149 m 以下のヒドロキシアパタイト粉 末100重量部又は粒径0。3~0。5mのヒド ロキシアパタイト顆粒100重量部からなる充填 対に、コンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウム(和光純薬 工業株式会社製)が、20重量%含有された水路 被60重量部を設加して、液動状態の各欠損部及 び骨空隊部充填材を調製した。次いで得られた骨 欠扱部及び骨空隙部充填材を、家兎大腿骨に作製 した骨欠損部にやや過剰ぎみに充填した後、縫い あわせた。前記手術において、ヒドロキシアパタ イトの粉末又は粗粒からなる充填材を流動状態と する操作は容易であり、しかも充填物の流動性及 び濡れ性が良く、骨欠損箇所の隅々までも完全に 充填することができた。また夫々の骨欠損部及び 骨空駅部充填材は、充填時の形状を保持しており、 やや過剰ぎみに充填したにもかかわらず、骨欠損 部からの選出は思められなかった。

参考例1

### 特開平3-141956 (4)

コンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウム含有水溶液の骨及び耐に対する接着強度を加え、では、表1に示す含有割合のコンドロイチン硫酸ナトリウム合有水溶液夫々を、1200℃で焼結したとドロキシアパタイトの5×5×20m角柱の口キシアパタイトの5×5×5m立方体と貼りあわせた。 特られた貼着物を1日放置し、インストロングの速度で積重を加え、ヒドロキシアパタイトに対する動脈接着力を測定した。その結果を表1に示す。

表 1

コンドロイチン 破敗ナトリウム の含有量(重量%)	0	1	5	10	20	30	40
剪斯強度 (ke/cd)	0				31.6 ±16.3		9.8 ±2.4

Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 3-141956

#### **SPECIFICATION**

1. Title of the Invention FILLER FOR BONE DEFECTIVE PART AND BONE POROSITY PART

#### 2. Scope of Claims

A filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part, characterized in that it is obtained by making a filler containing hydroxyapatite powder body as the major component to be in a fluid state or a plasticization state by an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

<Industrial Applicability>

The present invention relates to a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part which are capable of filling the bone defective part and bone porosity part generated in medical and dentistry field, promoting the formation of a new bone, and promoting the treatment of damaged parts.

<Prior Art>

Conventionally, a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part which integrate hydroxyapatite having the size of crystallite in the range from 50 Å to 10  $\mu$ m and the bone tissue by filling the filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part is known (for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 56-54841, which has been filed by the same applicant). Furthermore, a filler for filling hydroxyapatite which is in the range from 0.1 to 3.0 mm in the shortest diameter and whose specific surface area shape coefficient  $\phi$  is in the range form 6.3 to 15 in the bone defective part, bone porosity part and bone absorbing part is also known (for example, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 61-20558 which has been filed by the same applicant). The

hydroxyapatite used in these bone defective parts and bone porosity parts which are known is excellent in biocompatibility, as a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part which is in an indeterminate shape, hydroxyapatite in a powder state or in a particle state as described above is the most suitable one.

However, as for hydroxyapatite in a powder state or in a particle state, in the case where the compaction is carried out, after the compaction, the shape may not be maintained, before it is fixed by the bone tissue being generated around the excision site after two or three weeks has passed, the treatment of the filled part may be delayed by the leakage of the filler occurring from the excision site. In this way, it is extremely important from the viewpoint of promoting the treatment to maintain the initial shape of compacted hydroxyapatite in a powder state, or in a particle shape.

Moreover, it is known that the hydroxyapatite in a power state or in a particle state is used in a fluid state or in a plasticization state by usually mixing it with physiologic saline or the like. However, solely by mixing it with physiologic saline, it is difficult to perform the operation at the time of mixing it and the treatment at the time of filling it; furthermore, there is a disadvantage that it is difficult to securely and tightly fill it ubiquitously at a narrow part or in a complex shape.

<Problem to be solved by the Invention>

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a filler for bone detective part and bone porosity part containing hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies excellent in form retention property in the initial postoperative period.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part containing hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies which is capable of preventing the leakage of the filler after surgery.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part which is capable of hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies being easily treated at the operation and being tightly and ubiquitously filled even

at a narrow part or in the complex shape.

<Means for Solving Problem>

According to the present invention, a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part characterized in that a filler containing hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies as the major component is made in a fluid state or in a plasticization state by an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate is provided.

Hereinafter, the present invention will be further described in detail.

In a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part of the present invention, as for hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies contained in it as the major component, that is, hydroxyapatite powder body or particle body, known hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies can be used, for example, bone ash obtained by burning the bones of animals, and a powder and particle bodies obtained by grinding the synthesized matter which has been synthesized by a known wet method can be used. Moreover, if the diameters of the crystal particle of hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies are in the range from about 50 Å to about 10 μm in which it can be made in a fluid state or in a plasticization state, it is not particularly limited. Furthermore, other than the hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies, for example, a porous body, and a sintered body of hydroxyapatite, the other ceramics powder and particle bodies such as  $\beta$  type calcium tertiary phosphate, calcium quaternary phosphate, alumina, silicon nitrite and the like can be contained if it is necessary. Moreover, in order to give the X-ray contrast property and the antibacterial property to the filler, an X-ray contrast agent such as such as barium sulfate, basic bismuth carbonate and the like and an antibacterial agent such as iodoform, chlor-hexidine and the like can be contained.

In the present invention, an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate for making a filler whose major component is the hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies in a fluid state or in a plasticization state has a capability of adhering hydroxyapatite with one another, and it is a component that can maintain the shape of the filler in the initiate

period before a new bone is formed and prevent the leakage of the filler by making the filler in a fluid state or plasticization state, moreover, it is a component that can excellently adhere the filler to a bone or tooth. Chondroitin sulfate in the aqueous solution containing the chondroitin sulfate is contained in the range from 20 to 40% in cartilage as one type of mucopolysaccharide as well as hyaluronic acid or the like, besides that, since it is widely distributed in skin, umbilical cord and the respective kinds of connective tissues and the like, it has a high biocompatibility. Therefore, although the chondroitin sulfate can be used as it is, since chondroitin sulfate itself has a sulfuric group, carboxyl group, and indicates strong acidity, in the present invention, in order to easily treat it, it is used as chondroitin sulfate. As the relevant chondroitin sulfate, for example, water soluble salts such as potassium salt, calcium salt, sodium salt and the like can be preferably listed, and sodium chondroitin sulfate which is available in the market can be preferably and particularly listed.

In the present invention, the blending ratio of chondroitin sulfate in an aqueous solution containing the chondroitin sulfate is in the range from 1 to 40% by weight with respect to an aqueous solution, and it is particularly desirable that it is particularly preferably in the range from 5 to 30% by weight. In the case where the blending ratio is less than 1% by weight, the adherent property with respect to a bone and tooth is lowered, and in the case where it exceeds 40% by weight, since the viscosity of the aqueous solution is increased and the operationality that makes a filler whose major components are hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies in a fluid state or in a plasticization state becomes bad, it is not preferable. Moreover, in addition to the chondroitin sulfate, in order to enhance the operational property and wet property at the time when the filler is made in a fluid state or in a plasticization state, a surfactant such as propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose and the like, and/or a lubricant such as glycerin and the like can be contained.

In the present invention, the blending ratio between a filler whose major

components are hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies and an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate is not particularly limited if the filler can be made in a fluid state or in a plasticization state, but it is preferable that the aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate is in the range from 40 to 100 portions by weight with respect to 100 portions by weight of the filler. In the case where the aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate is less than 40 portions by weight, it is difficult to operate because it is too hard at the time when the filler is made in a fluid state or in a plasticization state, and in the case where it exceeds 100 portions by weight, the amount of the liquid is increased; thus, it is not preferable since it is difficult to maintain the shape of the initial period of the filler.

In order to prepare a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part of the present invention, the filler can be obtained by adding an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate to the filler whose major components are the hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies and making it in a fluid state or in a plasticization state so that the powder and particle bodies do not flow out and are not adhered to the parts except for the affected part of the living organism. Moreover, at the time when it is used, it can ubiquitously and tightly fill in complexly shaped places by a solely injecting method or the like.

#### <Effect of the Invention>

Since as for a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part of the present invention, the hydroxyapatite powder and particle bodies are the major components, and moreover, it becomes in a fluid state or in a plasticization state by adding an aqueous solution containing chondroitin sulfate, it has an excellent wet property and surfactant property, and it can ubiquitously and tightly fill in a narrow place or in a complexly shaped place. Moreover, since the chondroitin sulfate indicates an excellent adherent property with respect to hydroxyapatite, the form of the initial period of the filler is maintained, the leakage of the filler from the excision site can be prevented, and further,

the filler itself is capable of adhering to a bone and tooth, it can be expected that the treatment is promoted.

#### <Examples>

Hereinafter, the present invention will be further described with reference to Examples and Comparative Examples in detail; however, the present invention is not limited by these.

#### Example 1

60 portions by weight of the aqueous solutions containing 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, and 40% by weight of sodium chondroitin sulfate (manufactured by Wakoh Pure Chemical Industries, Co., Ltd.) were added to the filler consisting of 100 portions of hydroxyapatite powder having the particle diameter of 149 μm or less or 100 portions by weight of hydroxyapatite granule having the particle diameter of 0.3 to 0.5 mm, and a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part in a fluid state was prepared. Any one of the obtained filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part is excellent in fluidity and wet property, and indicates an excellent operational property, and particularly, a filler using an aqueous solution containing 5, 10, 20 and 30% by weight of sodium chondroitin sulfate has indicated an excellent effect, respectively.

#### Example 2

60 portions by weight of the aqueous solutions containing 20% by weight of sodium chondroitin sulfate (manufactured by Wakoh Pure Chemical Industries, Co., Ltd.) were added to the filler consisting of 100 portions of hydroxyapatite powder having the particle diameter of 149 μm or less or 100 portions by weight of hydroxyapatite granule having the particle diameter of 0.3 to 0.5 mm, and a filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part in a fluid state was prepared. Subsequently, after the obtained filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part was rather excessively filled in the bone defective part which has been prepared in the thigh bone of a rabbit, it was sutured. In the surgery, the operation that makes the filler consisting of powder or granule of

hydroxyapatite was easy in a fluid state, the fluidity and the wet property of the filler were favorable, and every corner of the bone defective places could be completely filled.

Moreover, the filler for bone defective part and bone porosity part maintained the shape at the time when it was filled. Although it was rather excessively filled, the leakage from the bone defective part was not admitted.

#### Reference Example 1

In order to measure the adhesion strength with respect to a bone and tooth of an aqueous solution containing sodium chondroitin sulfate, the aqueous solutions containing sodium chondroitin sulfate of containing ratio indicated in Table 1 were coated at one end of  $5 \times 5 \times 20$  mm prism of hydroxyapatite burned at  $1200^{\circ}$ C, subsequently, pasted with a cube having the size of  $5 \times 5 \times 5$  mm of hydroxyapatite burned at  $1200^{\circ}$ C. The obtained pasted matter was left as it is for one day, the load was added at the rate of 1 mm/min. using a universal testing machine (1125 type, manufactured by Instrone Corporation), and measured the shear strength with respect to hydroxyapatite. The results are indicated in Table 1.

Table 1

Content (% by weight) of	0	1	5	10	20	30	40
sodium chondroitin sulfate							
Shear strength	0	5.1	15.1	20.6	31.6	15.9	9.8
(kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )		±1.2	±4.3	±7.9	±16.3	±3.7	±2.4
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